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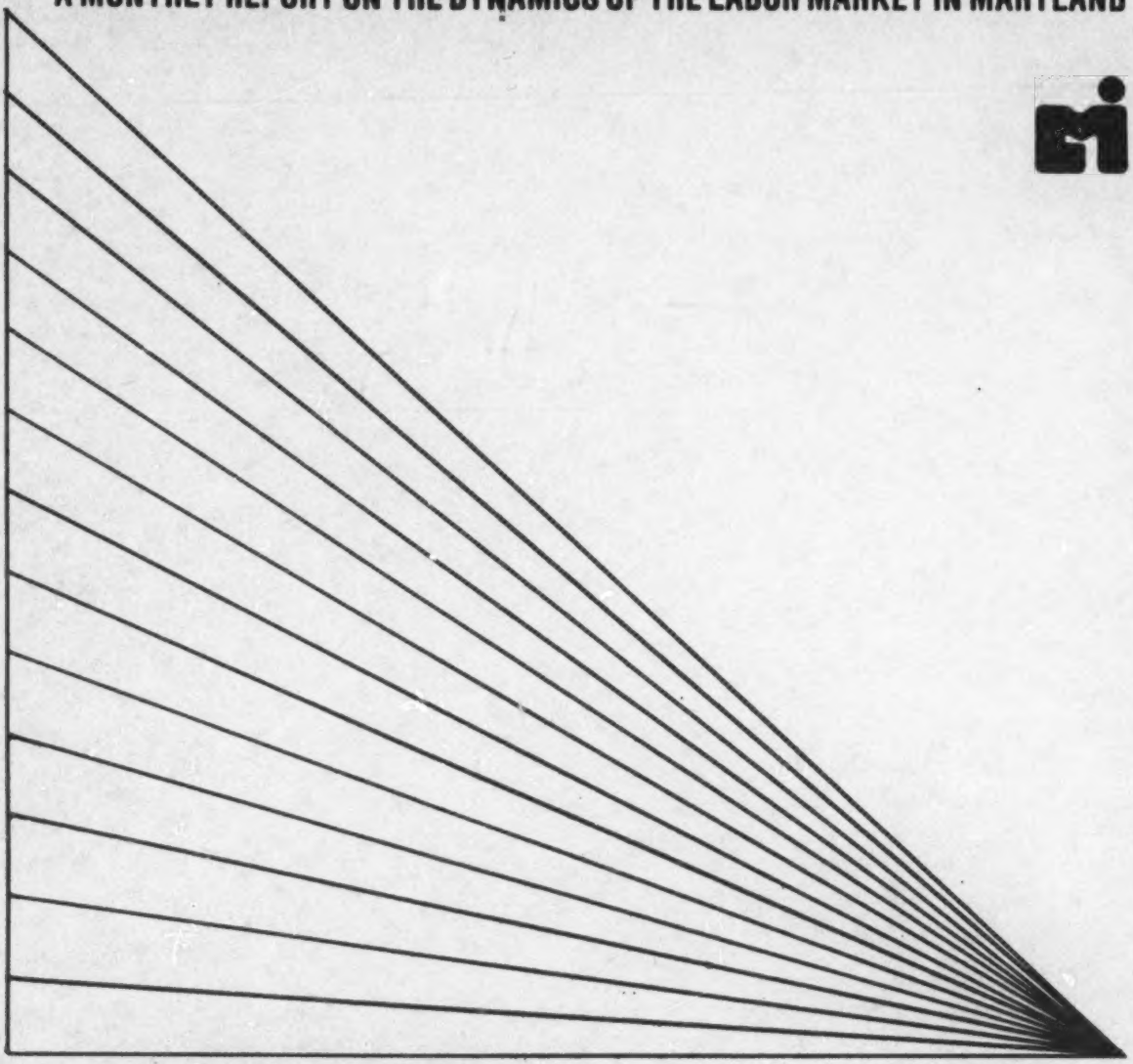
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

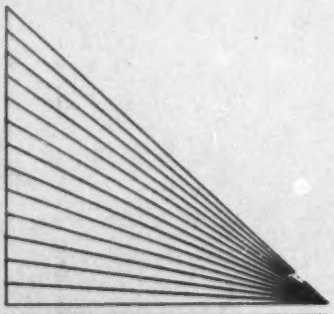
SEPTEMBER, 1982

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate took a notable downturn from 8.6 percent in August to 8.1 percent in September. Both employment and unemployment decreased as summer workers and students left the labor force, local governments' summer jobs programs ended, schools rehired for the fall semester, retail stores began hiring for the holiday season, seasonal layoffs continued in construction, and manufacturing workers were recalled from unpaid vacations. Although the unemployment rate normally edges down in September, this decline was larger than in 1980 and 1981. Even though this is the highest September rate on record (back to 1970), it is the lowest rate experienced so far in 1982. The rate has subsided for three consecutive months from its summertime peak of 9.0 percent in June and from the record-breaking rate of 9.8 percent in January. In October, the rate is expected to hold steady. The nation's unemployment rate exceeded Maryland's for the 7th consecutive month, and the gap is widening. The U.S. rate actually registered a small gain from 9.6 percent in August to 9.7 percent in September.

Maryland's labor force contracted between August and September, as unemployment decreased by 12,851 persons and employment by 12,752 persons. Unemployment declined primarily due to drops in continued claims for Unemployment Insurance. Last September, small losses in unemployment balanced gains in employment. The labor force does exceed last September's by an estimated 15,727 persons, all in the unemployment sector. For the 31st consecutive month, the unemployment rate and volume were higher than a year ago, being higher than last September's rate of 7.0 percent and exceeding last September's unemployment volume by 25,315 persons or 16.7 percent. This September's employment is lower than in September, 1981 by 9,588 persons, than 1980 by 9,224 persons, and than 1979 by 16,101 persons.

As summer workers and student workers left the labor market, employment and unemployment continued the declines begun in August. Seasonal gains in employment were less noticeable this September than last September. This September, recalls in the manufacturing industries of nonelectrical machinery, food processing, and apparel/textiles were accompanied by layoffs in primary metals and electrical equipment. Hiring in transportation and retail trade did approximate that of last September, while seasonal layoffs in construction and finance/insurance/real estate occurred at the same pace as a year ago. In services, seasonal layoffs in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation services slightly exceeded the hiring in business, private education, and social services. Federal government showed more extensive seasonal layoffs this September in defense and other agencies. Although seasonal hiring in public education caused state and local government to score a net monthly gain in both years, the slower hiring in education this year barely outnumbered the layoffs of summer workers. Manufacturing employment was lower than a year ago for the 33rd consecutive month, construction for the 31st month, transportation and state government each for the 3rd month, the local government for the 15th month.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate subsided from 10.0 percent in August to 9.7 percent in September. Employment decreased by an estimated 1,978 persons and unemployment by 4,627. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance dropped over the month. Manufacturing employment gained in the area as recalls from unpaid vacations in nonelectrical machinery, beverages, and apparel/textiles greatly outnumbered the layoffs in primary metals. Seasonal layoffs continued in construction and federal government. Less affected than other areas by seasonal layoffs, the Baltimore region's retail trade and services increased more extensively than statewide. The transportation industry gained. Seasonal hiring at public universities and colleges was outnumbered by layoffs in other state agencies. In local government, hiring by public elementary/secondary schools barely outnumbered layoffs of summer workers by city and county governments. Baltimore City's unemployment rate decreased from 11.6 percent to 11.4 percent. Recalls from unpaid vacations in manufacturing industries caused Carroll County's rate to fall from 12.1 percent to 8.3 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area dipped from 5.2 percent to 5.0 percent. Employment declined by 3,673 persons and unemployment by 2,041. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance receded over the month. The most noticeable employment trend was the net increase in state/local government, as hiring in public education outnumbered city and county governments' layoffs of summer workers. Seasonal layoffs were observed in federal government, construction, business services, and amusement/recreation services. Meanwhile, seasonal hiring occurred in transportation, retail trade, and private education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped dramatically from 14.5 percent to 12.7 percent, with employment falling by 1,436 persons and unemployment by 3,214 persons. Most striking was the decrease in Washington County's rate from 17.9 percent to 13.5 percent, due to recalls from unpaid vacations in manufacturing. Garrett County's rate actually increased from 15.3 percent to 16.6 percent, with seasonal declines in employment. In the area, jobs at certain large manufacturing plants were cut back. Some hiring was noted in construction, and extensive seasonal hiring was seen in education. Summer job programs of city and county governments ended.

Of the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates increased from August in three counties and decreased in eight. Seasonal layoffs were registered at eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, and city/county governments, as well as seasonal hiring by county boards of education. As summer workers left the labor market, unemployment rates dropped in St. Mary's, Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot counties. Recalls after model changeovers in Delaware's automobile industry caused Cecil County's rate to fall from 14.6 percent to 9.9 percent. Seasonal drops in employment without the accompanying decreases in unemployment resulted in higher unemployment rates for Somerset and Worcester counties. Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for September was 16.6 percent in Garrett County and the lowest was 3.8 percent in Talbot County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland advanced to 1,666,600 in September, gaining 3,900 jobs over the month, a marked decrease from the 11,500 increase reported last September. Since September, 1979, employment has receded by 47,500 jobs. For the 12th consecutive month, the number of jobs fell below the year-ago level, with a deficit of 42,300 from September, 1981. Over the month, gains were observed in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, but growth was less substantial than increases from August and September in 1981. Last September, hiring was more extensive in the manufacturing industries of nonelectric machinery and food processing. This September, hiring in those industries, as well as in apparel/textiles, was modified by layoffs in primary metals and electric/electronic equipment. Nonmanufacturing's increases in transportation except railroads and trade were approximately equal to those of last September, while construction and finance/insurance/real estate decreased at the same pace as last September. Services held steady over the month last September but took a drop this September, when hiring was outnumbered by layoffs Federal government had fewer losses in September, 1981, and seasonal hiring in state/local government was more extensive a year ago.

Manufacturing employment, at 209,300, expanded by 2,200 jobs during September, after losses totaling 8,700 during July and August. Monthly increases in September, 1981 were a more extensive 3,500 jobs. Manufacturing, for the 33rd consecutive month, fell below the level of the corresponding month of the previous year, with September's drop at 23,800. Among manufacturing industries with marked declines from last September, primary metals tops the list, having a deficit of 6,400 with basic steel products losing 5,800. Heavy over-the-year losses also occurred in nonelectric machinery (-5,100), stone/clay/glass (-2,000), transportation equipment (-3,600), and chemicals (-1,500). Food processing exceeded year-ago employment, with 800 jobs added in meat products. Electric equipment rose a mere 200 over last September. Over the month, the nonelectrical equipment industry recalled 800 of the 4,000 layoffs in August. Substantial monthly growth, due to more business and recalls from unpaid vacations, was recorded by food/kindred products (+1,100), especially in beverages (+900) and meat products (+200). An additional 600 jobs were reported in apparel/textiles, where vacation shutdowns had caused a loss of 900 in July. More business and limited hiring brought jobs up by 200 to 300 in stone/clay/glass, fabricated metals, chemicals, and printing/publishing. A 500 job reduction was seen in primary metals, after a drop by the same amount in August, due to less business in steel. Model changeover and less business in electrical/electronic equipment reduced this industry by 400. Temporary shutdowns and less business damaged leather/leather products, with a 300 loss.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Nonmanufacturing employment, below a year ago for the 12th consecutive month, dropped 18,500 below last September. Declining by 25,800 during July and August, this sector noted monthly growth of 1,700 jobs in September, considerably less than the 8,000 advance last September. Pronounced seasonal increases of 3,400 jobs were noted in local government where hiring in public elementary/secondary schools and community colleges outnumbered layoffs of summer workers by city and county governments. Last September, a greater increase of 4,800 jobs occurred, with more extensive hiring in public education.

Lower than last September by 8,000 jobs, local government reports below-a-year-ago employment for the 15th consecutive month. State government added 600 jobs during September, when seasonal hiring in public colleges and universities outnumbered seasonal layoffs by certain state establishments. Federal government declined by 2,300 with seasonal layoffs in defense and other federal agencies. Retail trade, boosted by hiring for the approaching holiday season, added 2,100 jobs, with gains throughout all trade except for seasonal layoffs by eating/drinking places. The transportation industry increased by 1,800 jobs during September, with seasonal recalls of school bus drivers along with hiring in trucking and water transportation services. Finance/insurance/real estate decreased by 1,200 jobs with seasonal layoffs and loss of summer workers in banking and real estate. Construction, seasonally subsiding after peak employment during the summer months, receded by 1,500 in September, after losing 1,300 jobs in the previous month. For the 31st consecutive month, construction is lower than a year ago, by 15,600 jobs in September. Services, after relatively stable employment during July and August, decreased by 600 jobs in September. Sizable layoffs due to end-of-summer cutbacks in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation services outnumbered seasonal hiring in public education, social services, and business services.

Rising 4,600 above the August level, total nonagricultural payroll employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area registered 930,300, below last September by 23,200. Gains of 2,600 were noted in manufacturing, with nonelectric machinery (+800), beverages (+1,000), and apparel/textiles (+500) reporting the greatest growth. Primary metals (-500) and electric/electronic equipment (-200) took losses. Nonmanufacturing picked up 2,000 jobs, but ran 5,600 below last September's employment. Retail trade climbed 2,500 over the previous month, services gained 1,100 jobs, local government picked up a seasonal 800, and transportation except railroads added 1,000 jobs. Construction took a seasonal drop of 900, federal and state government each receded by 700, and 800 jobs were dropped in finance/insurance/real estate. Even though employment in the Metropolitan Area comprises 55.8 percent of total state nonagricultural payroll employment, job growth in the area's retail trade and services industries for September exceeded the gains statewide because seasonal influences are less of a factor in the area.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Brought about by better business conditions, more overtime, wage rate increases, and recalls from vacation shutdowns, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers rose by $7.02 in September, to $343.59. Hourly earnings, at $8.81, increased by 18 cents over the month, but rose a mere 6 cents since last September. The workweek, at an average of 39.0 hours, remained at its August level. Higher average hourly earnings were reported in most major manufacturing industries. Furniture/fixtures, nonelectric machinery, and rubber/plastics were the only industries in which average hourly earnings notably decreased from the August level. A shorter workweek was noted in quite a few industries. Transportation equipment, after shortened hours in August due to model changeover shutdown, reported a workweek longer in September by 4.2 hours. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased from August by $6.35, and hourly rates climbed 16 cents above the previous month's level. The workweek remained at the August level of 39.7 hours. Production workers in the Metro Area noted a 0.7 percent hike in average weekly income from a year ago. Statewide, weekly wages were 0.5 percent below those of last September.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during September, 1982 were down 9.9 percent from the number filed the preceding month. Fewer layoffs in the machinery except electrical and the rubber products industries were responsible for the decrease. The number of continued claims filed were down 10.7 percent the number of weeks compensated was up less than one percent, and the amount of payments increased 2.6 percent. The average weekly check amount was up 1.8 percent to $116.66.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 15.8 percent and continued claims were up 7.8 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims were up 25.4 percent and continued claims were down 2.3 percent.

Claims activity for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same pattern as the statewide activity. Initial claims were down 13.2 percent and continued claims decreased 10.9 percent. Weeks compensated were down 1.9 percent and the amount of payments decreased less than one percent. The average weekly check amount was up 1.2 percent to $117.23.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Data as of the end of federal fiscal year 1982 show the toll of the economic recession and of the budget cuts on the Maryland State Employment Service. Active applicants are down by 36 percent from FFY 1981. While this is primarily because of budget cuts' necessitating changes in registration policy, the increase in discouraged workers may be a contributing factor. Almost 50 percent fewer youth applicants (aged 21 and under) are active at the end of FFY 1982 as at the end of FFY 1981, and 50 percent fewer UI claimants are active at the end of FFY 1982. In fact, UI claimants represent a far smaller percentage of total applicants active at the end of FFY 1982 than at the end of FFY 1981. All other categories of characteristics have declined, with the economically disadvantaged category being the least affected (17 percent decline between FFY 1981 and 1982). In spite of this decline, the economically disadvantaged applicants comprise a greater percentage of total applicants in FFY 1982 than in FFY 1981. There has been a shift in occupations with fewer applicants in the professional, technical, or managerial occupations and with more being structural or X-entry (unskilled) workers. There are 58 percent fewer professional, technical, and managerial applicants and 51 percent fewer farming, fishery, and forestry applicants active at the end of FFY 1982 as compared to FFY 1981. All occupations have seen a decline, with processing workers having the least decline of 10 percent.

Nonagricultural openings received by the State Employment Service have declined by 25 percent from FFY 1981 and FFY 1982, primarily due to the economic recession. However, the budget cuts have had an impact on soliciting orders from employers. The machine trade occupations have been the hardest hit, with a 47 percent decline from FFY 1981 in openings received. Despite this decline, the occupational distribution of the openings received has not changed significantly. Openings received in service occupations account for the majority of the openings (28 percent), with clerical openings (20 percent) running a close second.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, as reported by the U.S. Department of Labor, inched up by a mere 0.2 percent in September, being the lowest monthly increase since April. Declining mortgage rates account for the slowing trend. The index for September stood at 293.3 for all items, which means it takes $29.33 to buy the same fixed foods and services that could be bought for $10.00 in 1967. From September, 1981, the Consumer Price Index had increased by 5.0 percent. Food and beverages indexed at 280.1, a slight 0.1 percent rise over the month and a 3.5 percent jump over the year. Accounting for a great portion of the rise in food costs were increased costs of eggs, poultry, meat, and fish, which rose in September after a 0.3 percent decrease in August. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, all items indexed at 289.2, for a two-month escalation of 1.1 percent and a yearly rise of 3.3 percent. Higher dental and medical care costs

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Continued)

account for much of the Area's increased index, along with housing costs which rose faster in Baltimore than on the national level. Food and beverages dropped by 0.1 percent over a two-month period and increased by 3.5 percent over a year ago, indexing at 276.7.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised annual average tables for 1976 and 1977 for the state's areas and counties.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

SEPTEMBER 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September'81
MARYLAND	2,175,040	2,200,643	1,998,235	2,010,987	176,805	189,656	8.1	8.6	7.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,083,604	1,090,209	978,898	980,876	104,706	109,333	9.7	10.0	8.2
BALTIMORE CITY	399,811	401,569	354,261	354,977	45,550	46,592	11.4	11.6	10.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	179,017	180,654	166,949	167,286	12,068	13,368	6.7	7.4	5.8
BALTIMORE*	329,201	329,625	295,204	295,800	33,997	33,825	10.3	10.3	8.0
CARROLL	47,338	49,436	43,386	43,474	3,952	5,962	8.3	12.1	5.9
HARFORD	72,052	72,411	65,708	65,841	6,344	6,570	8.8	9.1	6.2
HOWARD	56,185	56,516	53,389	53,497	2,796	3,019	5.0	5.3	3.8
D. C. AREA	773,303	779,017	734,993	738,666	38,310	40,351	5.0	5.2	4.6
CHARLES	42,356	42,697	40,605	40,808	1,751	1,889	4.1	4.4	4.1
MONTGOMERY*	336,760	339,456	323,189	324,804	13,571	14,652	4.0	4.3	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	394,187	396,864	371,199	373,054	22,988	23,810	5.8	6.0	5.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	142,958	147,608	124,799	126,235	18,159	21,373	12.7	14.5	9.4
ALLEGANY	33,741	34,145	29,017	29,479	4,724	4,666	14.0	13.7	10.9
FREDERICK*	45,380	45,252	40,921	40,457	4,459	4,795	9.8	10.6	7.2
GARRETT	11,539	12,209	9,628	10,338	1,911	1,871	16.6	15.3	14.7
WASHINGTON	52,298	56,002	45,233	45,961	7,065	10,041	13.5	17.9	9.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,394	12,604	9,900	10,935	1,494	1,669	13.1	13.2	12.5
ST. MARY'S	18,318	19,663	16,837	17,875	1,481	1,788	8.1	9.1	9.4
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,180	8,345	7,513	7,443	667	902	8.2	10.8	8.5
CECIL	29,954	31,530	26,981	26,933	2,973	4,597	9.9	14.6	7.6
DORCHESTER	16,076	16,306	14,421	14,520	1,655	1,786	10.3	11.0	8.1
KENT	8,013	8,429	7,336	7,613	677	816	8.4	9.7	10.1
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,331	10,983	9,574	9,960	757	1,023	7.3	9.3	7.1
SOMERSET	7,642	7,934	6,467	6,801	1,175	1,133	15.4	14.3	14.9
TALBOT	15,831	16,175	15,229	15,183	602	992	3.8	6.1	4.7
WICOMICO	30,134	29,955	27,369	27,224	2,765	2,731	9.2	9.1	8.8
WORCESTER	19,303	21,885	17,918	20.722	1,385	1,163	7.2	5.3	7.3
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	97,578	102,356	83,878	85,778	13,700	16,578	14.0	16.2	10.4
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	754,403	760,584	683,694	685,076	70,709	75,508	9.4	9.9	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	217,532	226,506	200,150	206,017	17,382	20,489	8.0	9.0	7.7
UNITED STATES[2]	110,546,000	111,887,000	99,851,000	101,177,000	10,695,000	10,710,000	9.7	9.6	7.3

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1666.6	1662.7	1708.9	930.3	925.7	953.5
Manufacturing	209.3	207.1	233.1	139.1	136.5	156.7
Durable Goods	110.6	110.3	130.2	80.6	79.9	94.5
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.3	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Household furniture	1.1	1.2	1.4	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.0	6.8	9.0	4.7	4.5	6.6
Primary metal industries	22.7	23.2	29.1	21.1	21.6	27.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.8	15.3	20.6	14.7	15.3	20.5
Fabricated metal products	9.6	9.3	10.3	7.2	6.9	7.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
Machinery, except electrical	13.3	12.5	18.4	9.5	8.7	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.5	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.6	34.0	33.4	24.4	24.5	24.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.8	3.2	3.6	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.3	24.3	22.4	18.5	18.5	17.1
Electronic components and accessories	1.3	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.3	13.3	16.9	7.6	7.5	10.7
Ship and boat building and repair	3.6	3.5	6.4	2.5	2.5	5.3
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.4	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.2	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.9
Nondurable Goods	98.7	96.8	102.9	58.5	56.6	62.2
Food and kindred products	26.3	25.2	25.5	12.7	11.7	12.4
Meat products	6.7	6.5	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.3	3.5	3.5	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.5	1.4
Beverages	4.6	3.7	4.9	3.0	2.0	3.1
Textile mill products	1.3	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.5	13.9	14.8	8.7	8.2	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.1	10.1	7.2	7.1	7.9
Printing and publishing	22.7	22.4	23.6	12.4	12.2	13.3
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.8	12.6	14.3	9.8	9.9	11.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.9	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.7	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.0	9.9	10.6	6.2	5.9	6.5
Misc. plastic products	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.6
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.6	1.9	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1457.3	1455.6	1475.8	791.2	789.2	796.8
Construction	82.1	83.6	97.7	36.2	37.1	45.1
Transportation and public utilities	83.1	81.7	86.9	54.0	53.3	58.2
Railroad transportation	8.6	8.8	9.8	6.1	6.2	7.0
Transportation, except railroads	38.3	36.5	40.8	23.2	22.2	26.5
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.2	36.4	36.3	24.7	24.9	24.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.3	22.5	22.6	15.5	15.6	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.9	13.9	13.7	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.9	413.0	407.5	232.3	229.8	222.7
Wholesale trade	92.9	93.1	90.5	57.6	57.6	56.0
Retail trade	322.0	319.9	317.0	174.7	172.2	166.7
General merchandise stores	44.6	43.5	43.4	19.0	18.1	20.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.1	96.3	94.1	58.4	59.2	58.0
Banking	24.5	25.0	24.2	14.6	14.9	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.8	12.2	8.4	8.4	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.6	20.7	20.8	15.8	15.9	15.9
Services and mining	387.5	388.1	383.4	204.6	203.5	202.7
Private hospitals	57.2	57.2	55.3	37.7	37.7	36.3
Educational services	25.7	24.0	25.1	17.7	16.9	17.5
Engineering and architectural services	21.9	22.0	21.8	9.4	9.4	9.1
Total government	394.6	392.9	406.2	205.7	206.3	210.1
Total federal government	134.3	136.6	134.6	54.6	55.3	54.2
Total state and local government	260.3	256.3	271.6	151.1	151.0	155.9
Total state government	87.5	86.9	90.8	63.6	64.3	64.2
Total local government	172.8	169.4	180.8	87.5	86.7	91.7

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

SEPTEMBER 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
Manufacturing	$343.59	$336.57	$345.31	39.0	39.0	39.6	$ 8.81	$ 8.63	$ 8.72
DURABLE GOODS	386.51	380.42	393.41	39.2	39.3	40.6	9.86	9.68	9.69
Lumber and wood products	249.66	265.86	232.32	37.6	40.1	36.3	6.64	6.63	6.40
Furniture and fixtures	241.13	278.83	250.93	39.4	42.7	44.1	6.12	6.53	5.69
Stone, clay and glass products	364.42	368.88	343.54	40.9	42.4	38.6	8.91	8.70	8.90
Primary metal industries	518.15	513.71	577.61	38.9	38.8	44.5	13.32	13.24	12.98
Fabricated metal products	385.81	379.38	332.73	41.8	42.2	39.8	9.32	8.99	8.36
Machinery except electrical	330.40	339.16	349.20	39.1	39.3	38.8	8.45	8.63	9.00
Electric and electronic equipment	332.45	331.58	305.37	40.2	41.5	41.1	8.27	7.99	7.43
Transportation equipment	407.21	347.71	396.68	36.1	31.9	36.9	11.28	10.90	10.75
Instruments and related products	294.89	298.65	248.30	38.1	39.4	38.2	7.74	7.58	6.50
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	210.10	209.07	227.89	34.9	35.8	38.3	6.02	5.84	5.95
NONDURABLE GOODS	301.09	291.41	285.70	38.9	38.7	38.4	7.74	7.53	7.44
Food and kindred products	290.14	269.58	269.19	39.8	38.9	38.9	7.29	6.93	6.92
Apparel and other textile products	198.74	191.45	196.96	35.3	35.0	33.9	5.63	5.47	5.81
Paper and allied products	305.69	297.25	304.36	39.7	41.0	40.1	7.70	7.25	7.59
Printing and publishing	361.17	355.09	339.21	37.7	38.1	37.9	9.58	9.32	8.95
Chemicals and allied products	406.43	396.88	358.64	41.6	41.0	41.8	9.77	9.68	8.58
Rubber and misc. plastic products	296.42	297.66	294.17	41.4	41.0	41.2	7.16	7.26	7.14
Leather and leather products	173.68	172.22	165.76	35.3	36.8	32.0	4.92	4.68	5.18

Covers an estimated 137,500 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
MANUFACTURING	$370.40	$364.05	$367.84	39.7	39.7	40.6	$ 9.33	$ 9.17	$ 9.06
DURABLE GOODS	412.77	406.85	415.11	39.5	39.5	41.1	10.45	10.30	10.10
Stone, clay and glass products	384.47	387.94	338.98	41.7	43.2	39.6	9.22	8.98	8.56
Primary metal industries	523.32	519.79	582.35	39.2	39.2	44.9	13.35	13.26	12.97
Fabricated metal products	402.38	398.41	320.15	42.4	43.4	38.9	9.49	9.18	8.23
Machinery except electrical	325.08	336.38	306.48	38.7	38.4	38.6	8.40	8.76	7.94
Electric and electronic equipment	368.94	364.20	328.03	41.5	43.1	40.8	8.89	8.45	8.04
Transportation equipment	416.21	336.71	390.15	34.2	28.2	35.5	12.17	11.94	10.99
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	187.37	191.08	245.75	33.7	33.7	38.1	5.56	5.67	6.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	314.02	306.80	295.66	39.8	40.0	39.9	7.89	7.67	7.41
Food and kindred products	358.90	337.00	332.84	41.3	40.7	42.4	8.69	8.28	7.85
Apparel and other textile products	212.18	201.60	211.90	35.6	35.0	32.7	5.96	5.76	6.48
Paper and allied products	253.76	266.07	261.04	39.9	42.3	41.5	6.36	6.29	6.29
Printing and publishing	336.70	333.75	320.78	37.0	37.5	37.3	9.10	8.90	8.60
Chemicals and allied products	470.46	440.99	405.64	43.4	41.8	43.9	10.84	10.55	9.24
Rubber and misc. plastic products	261.26	269.99	233.87	42.9	43.9	42.6	6.09	6.15	5.49

Covers an estimated 88,300 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

September, 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
Total Initial Claims	31,409	34,862	23,307	17,464	20,131	14,880
Total Continued Claims	225,337	252,454	168,803	143,556	161,155	105,019
Total Number of Payments	215,051	213,412	153,183	134,545	137,081	99,410
Total Amount of Payments	$25,087,902	$24,462,528	$15,879,375	$15,772,594	$15,877,092	$10,480,858
Average Weekly Payment	$116.66	$114.63	$103.39	$117.23	$115.82	$105.94

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	352	304	398
Total continued claims	2,613	2,425	3,535
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	252	201	276
Total Continued claims	499	511	2,236

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	SEPT.,1982 NUMBER	%	JUNE, 1982 NUMBER	SEPT.,1981 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1981-1982
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	59839	100	78367	93466	100	-36
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	8474	14	13104	16654	18	-49
22-39	38208	64	47861	57171	61	-33
40-54	10205	17	13158	14862	16	-31
55 AND OVER	2952	5	4244	4779	5	-38
SEX						
MALE	27270	46	39226	44012	47	-38
FEMALE	32569	54	39141	49454	53	-34
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	27811	46	38608	47931	51	-42
BLACK *	30955	52	38530	43571	47	-29
HISPANIC	410	1	442	720	1	-43
OTHER	663	1	787	1244	1	-47
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	28884	48	44779	57713	62	-50
VETERAN	8612	14	10997	13033	14	-34
HANDICAPPED	2519	4	3502	4522	5	-44
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	35452	59	39194	42937	46	-17
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	56101	100	72298	88694	100	-37
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	4642	8	6831	10925	12	-58
CLERICAL	9563	17	12278	17269	19	-45
SALES	1624	3	2522	3688	4	-56
SERVICE	10642	19	12777	16053	18	-34
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	506	1	792	1037	1	-51
PROCESSING	1818	3	2125	2012	2	-10
MACHINE TRADES	2740	5	3546	3943	4	-31
BENCHWORK	2147	4	2628	3013	3	-29
STRUCTURAL WORK	7830	14	11019	10137	11	-23
MISCELLANEOUS	5541	10	7696	9046	10	-39
X-ENTRY	8556	15	9553	10932	12	-22
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	36795	100	25591	48824	100	-25
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	2273	7	1738	3649	7	-38
CLERICAL	7465	20	5177	10534	22	-29
SALES	2942	7	1912	3109	6	-5
SERVICE	10292	28	7236	12509	26	-18
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	685	2	575	1220	2	-44
PROCESSING	1571	3	692	1100	2	43
MACHINE TRADES	1537	5	1199	2880	6	-47
BENCHWORK	1586	5	1152	1985	4	-20
STRUCTURAL WORK	4724	13	3238	7303	15	-35
MISCELLANEOUS	3684	10	2643	4519	9	-18
X-ENTRY	----	---	----	----	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	521.5	520.2	528.9
Manufacturing*	25.1	24.8	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.2	6.1	6.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.7	6.6	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	496.4	495.4	505.0
Construction	30.5	30.9	36.4
Transportation and public utilities*	15.0	14.6	14.0
Trucking and warehousing	6.9	6.7	6.3
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.9	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.0	135.5	134.7
General merchandise stores	17.1	16.8	17.6
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.3	29.6	28.6
Banking	6.5	6.6	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	138.2	138.9	136.7
Total government	147.4	145.9	154.6
Total federal government	70.1	71.2	70.7
Total state and local government	77.3	74.7	83.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

SEPTEMBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.8	119.3	116.6
Manufacturing	24.0	23.7	24.4
Food & kindred products*	9.4	9.4	8.8
Meat products	4.8	4.6	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.5	2.5	2.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	7.9	7.7	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	92.8	95.6	92.2
Construction	7.6	7.8	7.6
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.6	6.9
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	29.9	31.4	29.4
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	4.2	4.0
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	22.7	24.0	22.0
Health services	7.6	7.5	7.5
Total government	21.8	21.6	22.3
Total federal government	4.6	4.7	4.5
Total state & local government	17.2	16.9	17.8

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]
September 1982

Major Industry Grouping	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	104.1	104.4	112.2
Manufacturing	21.5	22.7	28.2
Apparel & other textile products	3.1	3.2	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	0.9	1.1	1.3
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other manufacturing	15.0	15.9	20.9
Nonmanufacturing	82.6	81.7	84.0
Construction	7.7	7.3	7.7
Transportation & public utilities	6.7	6.7	7.5
Railroad transportation	2.1	2.1	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.3	24.5	24.6
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	4.9
Retail trade*	19.4	19.6	19.7
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	22.9	22.2	22.2
Health services	8.7	8.8	8.5
Total government	17.4	17.3	18.5
Total federal government	2.9	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	14.5	14.2	15.5

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

SEPTEMBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	431.7	430.4	444.0
Manufacturing	58.1	56.8	63.6
Durable Goods*	25.0	24.8	29.9
Stone, clay & glass products	2.1	2.0	3.7
Primary metal industries	7.3	7.4	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	2.9	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.2	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	3.8	3.9	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.6	4.5	5.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.9	1.3
Nondurable Goods*	33.1	32.0	33.7
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.2	8.1
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.9	4.4	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.4	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.4	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.1	7.9	8.5
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.6	6.5	6.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	1.9	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	373.6	373.6	380.4
Construction	13.2	14.1	17.5
Transportation & public util.*	37.3	37.2	39.8
Railroad transportation	3.8	3.9	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.0	12.8	15.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.8	6.4
Water transportation	4.4	4.1	6.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.7	96.7	96.6
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.1	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.2	39.7	38.8
Banking	11.4	11.7	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	11.0	10.9
Service & mining*	107.5	105.6	106.0
Health services	35.8	35.8	34.5
Educational services	12.8	11.5	12.3
Misc. services	4.2	4.3	4.2
Total government	78.7	80.3	81.7
Total federal government	13.0	13.1	13.3
Total state & local government	65.7	67.2	68.4
Total state government	33.2	34.1	33.8
Total local government	32.5	33.1	34.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED